5. Maternal Health

**Target:** Reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters

**Progress:**
- The maternal mortality ratio for developing countries has declined by 47%, from 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (1990) to 210 (2010)
- Only half of women in developing regions receive recommended health care during pregnancy.

**Births attended by skilled health personnel in developing countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urban 75%</th>
<th>Rural 35%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rural-urban gap**

- 75% of births in urban areas were attended by skilled health personnel in 2011.
- Only 53% of births in rural areas were attended by skilled health personnel in 2011.

6. Infectious Diseases

**Target:** Halt and begin to reverse incidences of malaria and other diseases

**Progress:**
- Malaria rates fell by 25% (2000-2010), averting 1.1 million deaths
- 34 million live with HIV (2011) but new HIV infections are declining
- People still have poor knowledge of how to avoid disease transmission

**Incidences of malaria worldwide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incidences per 100,000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Target status**

- ACHIEVED
- NEEDS ACTION

7. Sustainability

**Target:** Integrate principles of sustainable development into policy

**Progress:**
- CO2 emissions have increased by 46%.
- Continued deforestation, overfishing and biodiversity loss
- 2.1 billion people have gained access to clean drinking water since 1990

**Number of people worldwide with access to drinking water**

- Urban: 55%
- Rural: 35%

**Source:** World Health Organisation (2008)

8. Global Partnership

**Target:** Deal with the debt problems of developing countries

**Progress:**
- Developing countries’ debt-to-export ratio has decreased from 12% (2000) to 3.1% (2011)
- There is now less aid money overall (4% in 2011-2012, 2% in 2000-2011)
- The poorest countries have suffered most, with a 13% decrease (to $26 billion total) in bilateral official development assistance

**Developing countries’ debt repayments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Debt repayment (percentage of export)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion**

The Millennium Development Goals initiated a global effort to reduce poverty. With two years until the 2015 deadline, a number of targets have already been met or are close to being achieved. However, many require action and geographical inequality between the different spaces (rural/urban, developed/developing) of the world still persists.

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